

Class-IX

HISTORY, Chapter-8

A. Answer the following questions briefly:-

1. Who was the first Muslim invader to come to the Indian subcontinent?

Ans.1 Muhammad bin Qasim (672 CE) at the age of 17 was the first Muslim general to invade the Indian subcontinent, followed by Mahmud of Ghazni who plundered India seventeen times between 1001CE and 1027 CE.

2. Who established Muslim rule in India?

Ans.2 Qutub-ud-din Aibak, a slave of Muhammad Ghori, who became the first Muslim ruler in India after the death of his master, founded the Slave Dynasty.

3. Why was the Slave dynasty called so?

Ans.3 The Sultans of this dynasty were earlier slaves or were the sons of former slaves, the Mamluk dynasty came to be known as the slave dynasty.

4. Who was the only woman to rule in medieval India?

Ans.4 Razia Sultan was the only woman to rule in mediaeval India.

5. Who killed his uncle and father in law to take over the throne?

Ans.5 Alauddin Khalji killed his uncle and father in law to take over the throne.

6. What was Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq referred to as?

Ans.6 Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq is referred to as a mixture of opposites or sometimes as a 'Wise Foolish King'.

7. What were the three major mistakes made by Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq?

Ans.7 The three major mistakes made by Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq were:-i. Raising the taxes in the Doab region ii. Issuing token coins iii. Shifting the capital to Daulatabad.

8. Who inherited the throne after Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq? Why is his reign important?

Ans.8 After Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's death in 1351 CE, his nephew Firoz Shah was elected by the nobles to take over the empire. He was kind and built many new cities this is the important point of his reign.

9. Who was the last of the Saltanate rulers?

Ans.9 Ibrahim Lodi was the last Saltanate ruler.

10. Who defeated the last Sultan of India and in which battle?

Ans.10 Babur defeated and killed Ibrahim Lodi (the last Sultanate ruler of India) in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526.

11. What was the result of the mixing of cultures in medieval India?

Ans.11 While the sultans and kings administered and controlled the empire, the common people began to actually live and mix with one another, sharing their experiences and discovering things about each other.

12. What was the tax that the non-Muslims had to pay? Name some other source of revenue for the Islamic state.

Ans.12 In India, Islamic rulers imposed jaziya on non-Muslims (pilgrimage tax) starting with the 11th century. The main sources of revenue were:-

i. Land tax: 1/10th of produce

ii. Zakat: religious tax on Muslims

iii. Booty captured in wars and conquests

iv. Tax on import v. Grazing tax vi. House tax

B. Answer the following structured questions in detail:-

1. The Muslim conquest of India was spread over a considerable period of time. In that context, discuss the following:

a. the invasions of Mahmud Ghazni and the effect of these invasions

Ans. Mahmud Ghazni attacked and plundered India seventeen times between 1001 CE and 1027 CE and looted the temples of India, which were (in those days) the greatest storehouse of wealth in India. The most prominent of the devastation by Mahmud and associates were the Holy city of Mathura and the Somnath Temple in Gujarat. His invasions of India paved the way for the Turks and Afghans for further conquests of India. This also resulted in the beginning of a new era in Indian History-Era of Delhi Sultanate.

b. the establishment of the Slave dynasty

Ans. After Ghori's death, Aibak claimed his independence and declared himself the Sultan of Delhi, thus establishing the Mamluk dynasty in Delhi. The Mamluk dynasty is also known as the Slave dynasty because all the rulers of this dynasty (except Razia Sultan) were slaves of Muhammad Ghori.

2. The Sultanate suffered from a lack of clear rules for inheritance making the Sultanate politically fragile. In this context, discuss:

a. the rule of Razia Sultan and her brothers

Ans. Razia Sultan was the fifth Mamluk Sultan who ruled from 1236 to 1240 CE. She was the only woman ruler of the Sultanate. In her brief reign of four years, she proved to be a very competent ruler. She led her army in war. She took action against corrupt nobles. However, she was killed by her own Turkish nobles and her brother Nasir-ud-din Mahmud was put on the throne. He was completely ineffective as a ruler. But he survived because of a cunning and powerful noble called Ghiyas-ud-din Balban.

b. the rule of the Khaljis and political instability thereafter

Ans. Afghan noble Jalal-ud-din Khalji gained power and reduced the back-stabbing Turkish nobles to an extremely subordinate position. The Khalji dynasty was named after a village in Afghanistan. Alauddin Khalji was the nephew and son-in-law of Jalal-ud-din Khalji killed him and came on the throne. The Sultanate of Delhi under Alauddin Khalji, was the largest and strongest empire at that time. Since the empire was held together with fear and ruthlessness, it collapsed soon after his death. Intrigue, plotting and murder resurfaced, leaving the empire in chaos.

3. What could have been a glorious reign was marred by the Sultan's confused personality. What made the reign of the Tughlaqs a disorganised period of the Sultanate, in terms of:

a. faulty decisions taken by Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq and their consequences

Ans. Three faulty decisions taken by Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq and their consequences:-

i. Raising the taxes in the Doab region:-The rate of land revenue was increased in the fertile region between the Yamuna and the Ganga. It was a good idea to create a differential tax system based on earnings. However, there was a draught in the region for the next two years, making it impossible for the farmers to pay. This made the scheme and the Sultan very unpopular since no relief or concessions were given.

ii. Issuing token coins:-To overcome the shortage of money in the treasury, the Sultan introduced copper coins which had the same value as the silver coins. This provided the much needed medium for trade. The exchequer incurred great losses as people exchanged copper coins for silver coins. Finally, the Sultan withdrew all the copper coins.

iii. Shifting the capital to Daulatabad:-Muhammad had a huge empire to rule. So, he decided to shift his capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Daulatabad). It was a wise plan as Daulatabad was more central to the empire and further away from the constant raids of the Mongols. But the Sultan did not merely shift his court. He demanded that the entire population shift from Delhi. This caused confusion and resentment. Many people died during the journey. Finally, the Sultan realised the flaw of the scheme and abandoned the plan.

The schemes failed because they were not executed properly. So, historians call Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq the 'Wise Fool'.

b. the laxity of Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Ans. After Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's death in 1321 CE, his nephew Firoz Shah was elected by the nobles to take over the empire. Firoz Shah proved to be a rather lenient man who treated even the corrupt officials with kindness.

It was his good nature that sowed the seeds of the disintegration of the empire. He made offices of the state and *jagirs* hereditary, which created loyalty towards him, but gave rise to many incompetent and corrupt officials.

4. Give a brief account of the reign of Alauddin Khalji focusing on:

a. his conquests

Ans. Alauddin Khalji conquered Gujarat, Malwa, Chittor, Ranthambhor and extended his control up to southern India. His general Malik Kafur assisted him in his conquests. He also successfully resisted the Mongol attacks. The Sultanate of Delhi under Alauddin Khalji, was the largest and strongest empire at that time.

b. his administrative policies

Ans. His entire policy was to keep a very skilled and well-trained Army at the cheapest possible price. He made goods available to the soldiers but paid them rather poorly. He also increased the land tax to 50 per cent of the produce.

He effectively recognised the army by dismissing old and incompetent soldiers, replacing them with well-trained men. He also established a system of *chehra*, a kind of descriptive role for soldiers, and *dagh* or branding of horses to make sure the right man and animal went to war.

5. Explain the administration of the Delhi Sultanate under the following heads:

a. position of the king

Ans. The position of king was respected and Balban insisted that everyone bow before him and touch his feet, thus introducing a courtly culture or behavior to create a difference between the ruler and the ruled. This practice was called *sijdah*.

b. administrative divisions and ministers

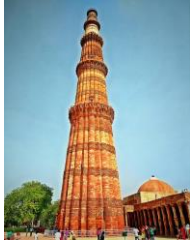
Ans. Administration during the Delhi Sultanate was based on the laws of the Shariat or the laws of Islam. Political, legal and military authority was vested in the Sultan. Thus military strength was the main factor in succession of throne. Administrative units were, Iqta, Shiq, Paraganaa and Gram.

c. *iqdadari* system

Ans. The Turkish ruler gave revenue assignments (*iqtas*), in lieu of cash to their nobles. The assignees (known as *muqtis* and *walis*) collected revenue from these areas, defrayed their own expenses, paid the

troops maintained by them and sent the surplus to the centre. Iqta is an Arabic word and the institution had been in force in the early Islamic world as a form of reward for services to the state.

C. Photo study questions.



1. Identify the structure in the picture. Who were the ruler associated with its construction?

Ans. Qutb Minar. Qutab-ud-din Aibak, the first Muslim ruler of Delhi, commenced the construction of the Qutab Minar in 1200 AD, but could only finish the basement. His successor, Iltutmush, added three more storeys, and in 1368, Firoz Shah Tughlak constructed the fifth and the last storey.

2. What were the new features that were introduced by the Sultanate and rulers to Indian architecture?

Ans. Art & Architecture of Delhi Sultanate. The era marked the evolution and development of a new type of Hindu-Muslim architecture in which decorative exuberance of Hindu architecture was toned down and new elements such as the use of geometric shapes, calligraphy, inscriptional art etc. took their place.

3. Name two other important structures built during the Sultanate period.

Ans. Alai Darwaza and Jammal Khana Masjid in Delhi made by Alauddin Khilji.